

General Hospital in Washington, D.C.

As soldier and statesman, General Marshall devoted his entire life to selfless service to his Nation. To his resolution and strength of purpose, his steadfast courage and wise decision, this Nation, and indeed the Free World, are deeply indebted for survival at a time of great peril, for the safeguarding of freedom, and for the strengthening of peace.

In World War II, as Chief of Staff of the Army, his was the military responsibility to bring into being and commit to combat the largest Army force, ground and air, in our Nation's history. In a war of global dimensions, he was a principal architect of our military strategy and of the ultimate allied victory.

Called subsequently to serve as Secretary of State and as Secretary of Defense, he met new dangers and bore new responsibilities, increasing yet further our country's debt of gratitude to him. A fitting tribute to his greatness will endure in the memory of the noble plan which bears his name, by which the American people took a vital part in rebuilding and restoring to strength friendly countries torn and ravished by the war.

As a mark of respect for the memory of General Marshall, I hereby order that the flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff upon all public buildings and grounds, at all military posts and naval stations, and on all naval vessels of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States and its Territories and possessions until after his funeral shall have taken place. I also direct that the flag shall be flown at half-staff for the same length of time at all United States embassies, legations, consular offices, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and naval vessels and stations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this

sixteenth day of October in the year of our Lord Nineteen hundred and [SEAL] fifty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-fourth.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

CHRISTIAN A. HERTER,  
*Secretary of State.*

**MODIFICATION OF TRADE AGREEMENT CONCESSIONS AND ADJUSTMENT OF DUTIES ON CERTAIN STAINLESS STEEL TABLE FLATWARE**

**By the President of the United States  
of America**

October 20, 1959  
[No. 3323]

**A Proclamation**

1. WHEREAS, pursuant to the authority vested in him by the Constitution and the statutes, including section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1351), on October 30, 1947, the President entered into a trade agreement with certain foreign countries, which trade agreement consists of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, including a schedule of United States concessions (hereinafter referred to as "Schedule XX-1947"), and the Protocol of Provisional Application of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, together with a Final Act Adopted at the Conclusion of the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment (61 Stat. (Pts. 5 and 6) A7, A11, and A2051)), and by Proclamation No. 2761A of December 16, 1947 (61 Stat. (Pt. 2) 1103) he proclaimed such modifications of existing duties and other import restrictions of the United States and such continuance of existing customs or excise treatment of articles imported into the United States as were then found to be required or appropriate to carry out that agreement on and after January 1, 1948, which proclamation has

been supplemented by several subsequent proclamations;

2. WHEREAS the said General Agreement has been supplemented by several subsequent agreements, including the Annecy Protocol of Terms of Accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of October 10, 1949 (64 Stat. (Pt. 3) B139), the Torquay Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of April 21, 1951 (3 UST (Pts. 1 and 2) 615 and 1841), and the Sixth Protocol of Supplementary Concessions to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of May 23, 1956 (7 UST (Pt. 2) 1086), and Proclamations No. 2867 of December 22, 1949 (64 Stat. (Pt. 2) A380), No. 2929 of June 2, 1951 (65 Stat. C12), and No. 3140 of June 13, 1956 (70 Stat. C33), (the first two of which proclamations have been supplemented by several subsequent proclamations and notifications of the President to the Secretary of the Treasury, including Proclamation No. 2888 of May 13, 1950 (64 Stat. (Pt. 2) A405) and the notification of June 2, 1951 (3 CFR, 1949-1953 Comp., p. 1036)), have proclaimed such modifications of existing duties and other import restrictions of the United States and such continuance of existing customs or excise treatment of articles imported into the United States as were then found to be required or appropriate to carry out the said agreements on and after January 1, 1950, June 6, 1951, and June 30, 1956, respectively;

3. WHEREAS each of the trade agreements specified in the second recital of this proclamation included a supplementary schedule of United States concessions, the supplementary schedules to the Annecy Protocol, the Torquay Protocol, and the Sixth Protocol of Supplementary Concessions being hereinafter referred to respectively as "Schedule XX-1949", "Schedule XX-1951", and "Schedule XX-1956";

4. WHEREAS tariff concessions on table spoons, wholly of metal and in chief value of stainless steel, are included in item 339 of Part I of Schedule XX-1947